ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Meeting and Final Dissolution of the Vienna Conference.

were ourcesses of the aires in the Sea of Azof.

tion of Kertch, and Capture of Genitchi.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S ARMY SAFE.

Formidable Carlist Revolution in Spain.

CONSOLS DECLINED TO 91 1-2.

inother Advance in Cotton—Improvement in

sew Austrian proposition was presented, the exact na-ure of which had not transpired. Prince Gortschakon shed if he might send it to St. Petersburg, but the rench and English Plenipotensiaries replied that they

espatch from tien. remester to the minister of War:—

Chima, June 1, 1855.

We have sprung twe mines in front of the flagstaff asties—the second explosion did considerable damage of the enemy. In the ravine of Careening bay, in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transverse line of twenty four cubic cases filled with gundles, each forty contineters thick in the inside, place it desput distances and buried just beneath the sod; each ase, containing one-fiftieth of a kilogramme of powder, a covered with a fulminating apparatus which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot. These cases have been taken up by our engineers.

count is the French version of the affair at Genitchi.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 29th ult., states that the allies have occupied Kertch, but have not pushed inwards. He reports that in consequence of the measures which he has taken the allies will not be able to cut off the communications of the

The Post Gasetic, of Frankfort, publishes a despatch from Odessa to the effect that the Russians are raising batteries to command the channel near Ghik...i, which connects the Putrid Lake with the Sea of Azoff. Another despatch says that Gen. Cushakoff had arrived at Perekep with his division—four infantry regiments, each 2,000 streng. General Grosenhatien had also arrived at Perekep with his light cavalry division, the Third, consisting of four regiments, each 960 strong. These figures would give Prince Gortschakoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men—a number which more exact information would

successes of the allies in the Sea of Aroff have made a deep impression there. It is observed that the large reportion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause

thing was going on satisfactorily. Soujak Kali was avacuated by the Russians on the 28th of May. They burnt the principal buildings and abandoned sixty guns and six mertars, having first rendered them unservice

Vienna correspondent, dated

Vienna correspondent, dated

Galara, June 1, 1865.

There was a great fire last night in the artiflery and cavalry stables, close to the ammunition department. The Austrian garrison succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but one hundred and three horses were burned. The cheiera is said to have appeared in the Austrian army at Galicia.

army at Galicia.

A letter received from the French camp before Sebastopol, and dated May 22, states that the allies were on the eve of great events—everything was prepared. The last arrangements had been made in a council of war, at which Gens. Camrobert, Pelissier, Bosquet, Lord Raglan, Omer Pasha, Brown, Della, Marmora, and Admirals Ruat and Lyons, ware present. All the reinforcements had cesse up, making the French army amount to 200,000 mag.

A telegraphic despatch from Cagliari announces the death of the Bey of Tunia, on the night of the 1st June His successer and cousin, Sidi Mohammed Bey, ascended the threne without obstacle.

Both Houses of Parliament met on the 4th inst., after the court of the 1st of the 1s

the Whitem 'de and Derby recess. In the Lords the Newspaper Stamp Duties bill passed through committee. In the Commons the adjourned debate on the conduct In the Commens the adjourned debate on the conductand policy of the war was resumed, and after a somewhat lengthened debate was again adjourned. Mr. M. Gibeon considering the Turkish territory now intact and mate, condemned the persistence in a war which he described as of indefinite extent, and only pursued in the vain desire for military glory. Sir W. Molesworth denounced the temptations which had been presented for the conclusion of a recreast peace, and contended that the safety as well as the glory of the British empire would be perilled by any signs of cowardice or surrender would be perilled by any signs of cowardice or surrender.

the safety as well as the glary of the British empire would be perilied by any signs of cowardice or surrender of the high principles which constituted the real bond of union amongst the scattered elements of the English national grandeur.

In the mency market the English funds showed unchecked bueyancy, and experienced, on the 5th inst., a further advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. Consols for the July account, which left off on the 2d at 91% ex-dividend, seemed at 91% to %, to which they finally returned, because the promise temporarily tenched 92. Premium was again in demand, and there were buyers during the morning at 5 premium. The terminable anautities of

was small, and very little inquiry existed. There was, for the time of year, a fair demand for seeds.

REASSEMBLING AND FINAL ADJOURNMENT

OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The Western Fowers, in rejecting the Austrian propositions, have declared that they consider the negotiations as completely exhausted, and that the question must now be settled by the sword.

The formal dissolution of the Vienna Conference, which took place on Menday afternoon, is the most definite commentary we have received upon the situation of Europe and the prospects of the war. It terminates that state of suspense which was sometimes mistaken about the reasonable of the proposition and about first a count of resolution, and about for a sound for

inused to war than the forces which began to operate by hand and year last year; and, if the context is unhappily prolonged, we have no doubt that we shall acquire a far higher degree of efficiency than we have yet attained.

The Runslams appear disposed to acknowledge the fact that the turn of affairs is not in their favor, and that they have little to hope from active resistance, for since the allied forces arrived at Kertch they have been everywhere preceded by the self imposed sacrifices of the enemy. The troops retired from Kertch and Yenikale; steamers and stores of war were set on fire; and, by the latest intelligence, Soudjak-Kaleh, on the Circassina coast, has been evacuated, the works burnt, and no less than 60 guns and 6 mortars repixed and abandowed. Anapa now remains the only Russian fortress of any importance on the shores of the Black Sea to the south of the Sea of Axoff, and, if it be worth while to attack it, it must specify fail into the possession of the allies. As far as Circassia is concerned, we have no reason to extend our operations to that country. The natives of that meuntaineus region are eager enough to assert, and brave enough to defend, its independence; but Russia has arready lost there the fruits of twoity years of warfare, all her fortified posts, and the principal line of communication with her Transcaucasian provinces. Hence the Russian army in Georgia has been paralyzed, and no operations have been attempted against Kars, which Colonel Williams has now succeeded in putting into a respectable state of defence.

Lord Raglan cannot be accused of having neglected or underrated the importance of the expedition to the Sea of Axoff. On the centrary, he had obtained information with Sir E. Lyons, he urged on the Russian army in the Crimos, and even the garrison of Sebastopol, were mainly violated, from the eastern coast of the principal supplies, if not of mel, overtainly or ammunition, in the Crimos, and two somptimes to the real supplies, if not of mel, overtainly or an authorized

THE CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

From the London Times, June 4.]

The operations of the allied floets in the Sea of Azoff continue with unabated energy and success. Intelligence was received yesterday by the Admiralty, dated the 31st of May, from Kerich, that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff and appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marinas, which drave back the Rassian forces, and destroyed all the dapots and vessels laden with core and supplies for the Rassian structure, and states that minety vessels were found and the control of the 2d of June related to the same achievement, and states that minety vessels were found and the control of the same achievement, and states that no less than its millions of rations of core and four, destined for the Russian army at Sebastopel and in the Crimese, have been destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, as well as 240 trading vessels.

Barely four days had elspeed since the squadron forced the Straits of Yenikale and entered upon this attonishing operation. Berdiansk, Arabet and Genitchi fall in rapid aucoession, and before they were conscious of their peril the Russians found their storeships and magazines. In the hands of the ensury, or early to be resound from capture by instantaneous destruction. The enthustation is heightened by the remarkals fact that all occasions has not cost the squadron a single life, one man only having been wounded at Genitchi, though, in all probability, this bloodless victory has indicated a severe blow upon the ensury than the hard-fought and dearly won fields of the Alma and of Inhermann.

Russia is prodigal of men, and she has more than once threatmed and attempted to overwhelm the gallant bands which have invaded her territory by the multituding the seame of the campaint, and the transport, is a greater calamity to the Carr than the defeat of an army; for, indeed, of what use is an army, and what resistance can it offer, if it be deprived at the very outles of this campaign of the means of substitement

Again, by a series of decterous matrimonial ailances, he has converted Germany into a kind of narrey-barnach for the Kommon family a caction, because the interesting Grand Duchess Marie Feedorowns is a "scion" of the imperial house. It so the Dowager Empress a sister of that king of men who reckons the great Frederick among his ancestors? Can you enter any little trumpery German Mingdom or duchy without stumbling against a Ferrowits or Paulowits? The unctuous Chambarlain, and the sly "Legation's Councilior," who each cavor to yump your very thoughts out of your brain, are mere valets of the Russian Chancery.

The police agenta have been carefully secured in the Russian interest. In fact, turn where you will in Germany, the wind blows ever from the East. Either bwell on the caction of the German people, and to convert them into the blind instruments of his will. So, let them won't write the state of the Russian Chancer of the Russian interest. In fact, turn where you will in German people, and to convert them into the blind instruments of his will. So, let them won't until this schemes are further developed and the frontier can be adounced mearer to the Rhuse.

All this is humilisting enough, but, in strict justice, it should only be applied to the governing caste and their agents. The blame which properly attaches to the middle and humbler classes is, that their infinence supposed that such a point as the destruction of Russian infusence through the first properly attaches to the middle and humbler classes is, that their infinence supposed that such a point as the destruction of Russian infusence through the first properly attached to the middle and humbler classes is, that their infinence where the suppose of short of the suppose of the suppose

According to the Espano of the 30th altimo, there was every indication of the Carllet insurrection being concentrated in the Macetrasgo, and the Queen's authorities were collecting forces to enter that province on different points. A body of troops had been sent from Madrid in the direction of Hiendelaeucian, to preserve order amongst the miners, attempts having been made, it was said, to excite them to insurrection. The Minister of War had received a despatch from General de Bedoys, amouncing that, after a combat of two hours, he had just put to flight the faction of Marco de Bello, and taken sighteen of its mes prisoners, and had captured some hores and a quantity of arms and ammunition; also that General Thomas had subsequently made twelve of the sume band prisoners. The general added that the insurgents were struck with terror. The governor of Saragossa had informed the government that the faction of Cappe and Alcanix, 110 strong, had been routed by the Queen's troops, and that two of its chiefs, one of them a priest named Buyson, had been shot.

It certainly is absurd to see the Legislative Assembly, the representatives of the nation, bestowing the highest honors in their power for a few paltry skirmishes. On the same principle Brigadier Serrano is promoted to be Major General, for an encounter with wretchedly armed irregulars, in which he lost not a man.

The movements of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are uncertain. The Duke has repeatedly offered to take up arms against the Carlists in defence of his sister-in law's throne, but the conflict is not yet sufficiently serious to induce the government to accept his offer. The Infrants's health being quite restored, it is possible that when she and her husband leave Madrid it will be to return to Andalusia. They will not leave before the 16th of June.

LATEST.

PARIS, June 3, 1855.

A telegraphic message from Madrid, dated the 2d inst., says:—

A despatch from General Gurres, dated May 31, announces the total defeat of the Carlist bands in Lower Arragon.

The government read to-day, in the Cortes, the project of the forced lean.

Sweden.

A telegraphic despatch from Stockhelm, dated 1st June, announces the appointment of Baron de Manderstroem, formerly Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs, to the post of Ambassador to Vienna.

Rumors are current, of important negotiations between the two Courts.

Commercial Intelligence.

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Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, June 5—Evening.—The course of exchange at New York on Landon for bills at 60 days' sight is 110% per cent; and, the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23 40 per cent; in favor of England, and, siter making allowances for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The English funds have been less firm to-day, the public having shown a disposition to realize. Consols for July opened at the closing quotation of last evening—namely, 91% to % ex. dividend, and a preponderance of sales, although the transactions were not very extensive, caused o decline to 91% to %, which was the last official price. At a later hour operations took place at a further decline of an eighth. Oranium was comparatively steady, and was last quoted 4% to % premium. The less favorable tendency of the continental exchanges and the fact of some small amounts of gold having been already transmitted to Paris were among the causes of the diminished confidence, and the market was also influenced by revived rumors that another French loan will shortly be announced. Bank stock closed at 208% to 210; Reduced, 91% to %; New three per Cents, 92% to %; Terminable Annutities (new loan), 16%; India stock, 236 to 237; India bonds, 122. to 24s.; Exchequer bills, 20s. to 38, premium, and Exchequer bonds, 140%.

Foreign securities open with firmness, but there was subsequently a slight reaction. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate for Paris was lower than last post. Amsterdam and Hamburg were also similarly aftected, but in less degree.

The last quotations of the French Three per cents on the Paris Bourre this evening were 70f. 20c. for money and 70f. 50c. for the end of the month, showing a recovery of about an eighth from thefreaction of ye steriesy. At Vienna, notwithstanding the final closing of the Conferences, there has been a slight tenderacy to improvement.

Liverpol. Cotton Marker.

provement.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

SATURDAY, June 2, Evening.—Market closed with general and steady buying, and prices of all kinds at the extreme range of yesterday. Sales estimated at 20,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and 5,000, on speculations.

RUPTION CASE.

over money twice a month; I recollect paying him six different times; the money was paid at different places, sometimes in the street, and sometimes in a grocery store or drink shop; I paid on the west side of the avenue; I paid \$3 in the street in city money, in one bill: I don't know of what bank it was; I don't know where I paid the fourth time; I paid in three one dollar bills; I recollect that they were one dollar bills, because I had no change at the time, and was obliged to change a five follar bill to give Mr. Ray the three dollars; my own reason told me from the beginning that Mr. Ray was acting wrong; I did not make my returns in writing; I made them to Mr. Ray humselt; I think Mr. Mott is the person who was in the habit of paying; I did not remonstrate with Mr. Ray when the original agreement was made between us, but I told him he shouls give the men more work; I was angry with Mr. Ray, before making the complaint, for need giving the men more work, as they were all poor people; I did not tell any of the men that if Ray was out of the inspectorship they would have more work; I signed a written receipt every time I got money; I did not knew I was lying by doing so, because I cannot read or writing. I always counted the money every time I got instead or writing I always counted the money every time I got in the first time I was desired to give the money to Mr. Ray by Mr. Ray bimself, but atterwards I always paid him eff my own accord; I never asked Mr. Ray to return me the money; I cannot write any more than signing my own name in German, but I can make figures; I did not write in any book the amount paid to Mr. Ray; I never kept an account of the number of days I worked in figures.

Examined by the Mayor—I paid Mr. Ray attagether about \$12 or \$15; I know of my own knowledge that Ray received money from others, for I saw persons give It. and they themselves told me of it; some of their names are, Valentine Corties, Cnas, Muhlhofen, Adam Schwind, John German, and Joseph Saalfeldt; there were six Germans

The examination was then concluded for the day. It will be resumed this afternoon, at the same hour.

OARTAGE IMPOSITION.

A public cartman, named Thomas Donohue, was em Monday brought to the Mayor's office, before Mr. Stevens, the first marshal, charged by a lady named Elien Fogg, with having tried to impose upon her by charging her more than was due to him. According to the lady's affidavit, she employed him to remove her furniture in ease load and for one dollar, but afterwards the cartman demanded money for two loads, which she refused to pay, in consequence of which he detained a portion of har property. Mr. Stevens heard both sides of the sleep very patiently, and severely reprimanded Donohus, informing him that he must immedistely restore the lady her furniture, without receiving any recompense whatever for his services, and that if he did not do a tamediately he would revoke his license. The cartman them departed, in no very good spirits, mustering against the hard decision, but as notther he nor the compatinant returned to the Mayor's office, it is to be presumed that the visest course was pursued by the cartman, and that the visest course was pursued by the cartman, and the took the mild advice of Mr. Stevens.

CARE DIRMINENED.

The case of Charles Wills, charged with having complainant failing to bring forward any corroborative entimony.

PRACE DY KANEAR.—The Jefferson (Mo.) Inquerous

Most of the pointoes brought to Buffule this of from Canada, were from the violatty of Stranifer's were bought at from four to five shillings per but while they have been said at from eight to a realing. The cost of transportation is twelve, could be about